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LIU & LIU 444 S. FLOWER STREET SUITE 1750 LOS ANGELES, CA 90071			ABDULSELAM, ABBAS I	
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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 10/828,761
Filing Date: April 20, 2004
Appellant(s): HO ET AL.

Ho et al.
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

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This is in response to the appeal brief filed 09/10/08 appealing from the Office action mailed 02/04/08.

(1) Real Party in Interest

The examiner has no comment on the statement, or lack of statement, identifying by name the real party in interest in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The following is a list of claims that are rejected and pending in the application:

1, 4-8 and 11-21

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The examiner has no comment on the appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The examiner has no comment on the summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The examiner has no comment on the appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal. Every ground of rejection set forth in the Office action from which the appeal is taken (as modified by any advisory actions) is being maintained by the examiner except

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for the grounds of rejection (if any) listed under the subheading “WITHDRAWN REJECTIONS.” New grounds of rejection (if any) are provided under the subheading “NEW GROUNDS OF REJECTION.”

(7) Claims Appendix

The examiner has no comment on the copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the appellant’s brief.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

7184010	Aoki et al.	02-2007
6907276	Toba	06-2005
6198383	Sekura et al.	03-2001
6073034	Jacobsen et al.	06-2000

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 15-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not

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described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Independent claim 15 recites a limitation “the connector is independent of any switches” .

This limitation is not described in the specification.

Claims 16-21 are rejected by the virtue of their dependencies on claim 15.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Toba (USPN 6907276).

Regarding claim 15, Toba (USPN 6907276) teaches a dual-display panel module (**col. 6, lines 48-49, Fig. 1 (1), mobile communication terminal (1)**), comprising: a primary display module (**col. 6, lines 51-52, Fig. 1 (5), Fig. 7 (5), main display unit (5)**); a secondary display module (**col. 6, line 54, Fig. 2**

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(11), Fig. 7 (11), external display unit (11)); a connector (Fig. 7 (27, 28)) electrically connecting the primary display module and secondary display module (col. 15, lines 24-29, Fig 7 (25, 27, 28, 5, 11), the main display unit (5) is connected with an LCD driver (25) via a switch (27) and the external display unit (11) is connected with the LCD driver (25) via a switch (28)); and a driver (Fig. 7 (25)) operatively coupled to the primary display module (Fig. 7 (5)) and secondary display module (Fig. 7 (11)), wherein the driver is supported in electrical connections to the primary display module and the secondary display modules via the connector (col. 15, lines 24-29, Fig 7 (5, 11, 25), both the main display unit (5), and the external display unit (11) are connected with an LCD driver (25) via switches (27, 28)).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 4, 8, 11 and 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Toba (USPN 6907276) in view of Aoki et al. (USPN 7184010).

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Regarding claim 1, Toba (USPN 6907276) teaches a dual-display panel module (*col. 6, lines 48-49, Fig. 1 (1), mobile communication terminal (1)*), comprising: a primary display module (*col. 6, lines 51-52, Fig. 1 (5), Fig. 7 (5), main display unit (5)*); a secondary display module (*col. 6, line 54, Fig. 2 (11), Fig. 7 (11), external display unit (11)*); a connector (*Fig. 7 (27, 28)*) electrically connecting the primary display module and secondary display module (*col. 15, lines 24-29, Fig 7 (25, 27, 28, 5, 11), the main display unit (5) is connected with an LCD driver (25) via a switch (27) and the external display unit (11) is connected with the LCD driver (25) via a switch (28)*); and a driver (*Fig. 7 (25)*) operatively coupled to the primary display module (*Fig. 7 (5)*) and secondary display module (*Fig. 7 (11)*), wherein the driver is supported in electrical connections to the primary display module and the secondary display modules via the connector (*col. 15, lines 24-29, Fig 7 (5, 11, 25), both the main display unit (5), and the external display unit (11) are connected with an LCD driver (25) via switches (27, 28)*).

Regarding claim 8, Toba teaches an electronic device, comprising: a dual display module comprising (*col. 6, lines 48-49, Fig. 1 (1), mobile communication terminal (1)*): a primary display module (*col. 6, lines 51-52, Fig. 1 (5), Fig. 7 (5), main display unit (5)*); a secondary display module (*col. 6, line 54, Fig. 2 (11), Fig. 7 (11), external display unit (11)*); a connector (*Fig. 7 (27, 28)*) electrically connecting the primary display module and secondary display module (*col. 15, lines 24-29, Fig 7 (25, 27, 28, 5, 11), the main display unit (5) is connected with an LCD driver (25) via a switch (27) and the external display unit (11) is connected with the LCD driver (25) via a switch (28)*); and a driver (*Fig. 7 (25)*) operatively coupled to the primary display module (*Fig. 7 (5)*) and secondary display module (*Fig. 7 (11)*), wherein the

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driver is supported in electrical connections to the primary display module and the secondary display modules via the connector (*col. 15, lines 24-29, Fig 7 (5, 11, 25), both the main display unit (5), and the external display unit (11) are connected with an LCD driver (25) via switches (27, 28)*); and a controller (*Fig. 7 (21), control circuit (21)*) operatively coupled to the dual display module (*as shown in Fig. 7, the control circuit (21) is part of a circuit structure of a mobile communication terminal (1)*) and communicating display data to the dual display module (*col. 16, lines 7-11, col. 16, lines 22-32, Fig. 7 (5, 11, 21), the control circuit (21) controls the LCD driver (25) and call arrival is displayed on the external display (11), col. 16, lines 32-38, the control circuit (21) controls the LCD driver (25) in order to display and delete on the external display (11), and also to display non-replied data on the main display unit (5)*).

Toba does not teach, “the connector is a flexible printed circuit board”.

Aoki et al (USPN 7184010) on the other hand teaches as shown in Fig. 4 a flexible printed circuit board (30) is connected to a side of the liquid crystal display panel (1)(col. 6, lines 7-12).

Thus, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Toba’s switches (27, 28) shown in Fig. 7 with Aoki’s flexible printed circuit board (30) as configured in Fig. 4, because the use of flexible printed circuit board (30) helps constitute a liquid crystal display device 100 as taught by Aoki et al (col. 6, lines 7-10).

Regarding claims 4 and 11, while Toba teaches the LCD driver (25) as shown in Fig. 7,

Toba does not teach the driver is formed on the connector.

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Aoki et al (USPN 7184010) on the other hand teaches as shown in Fig. 4 a flexible printed circuit board (30) is connected to a side of the liquid crystal display panel (1) such that a second driving circuit 5B is mounted on the flexible printed circuit board (30) (col. 6, lines 7-12).

Thus, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Toba's driver (25) shown in Fig. 7 with Aoki's arrangement of flexible printed circuit board (30), which is under driving circuit (5B) as configured in Fig. 4, because the use of flexible printed circuit board (30) helps constitute a liquid crystal display device 100 as taught by Aoki et al (col. 6, lines 7-10).

Regarding claims 16-17, Toba does not teach the connector is substantially flexible, and the connector is a flexible printed circuit board.

Aoki et al (USPN 7184010) on the other hand teaches as shown in Fig. 4 a flexible printed circuit board (30) is connected to a side of the liquid crystal display panel (1)(col. 6, lines 7-12).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Toba's switches (27, 28) shown in Fig. 7 with Aoki's flexible printed circuit board (30) as configured in Fig. 4, because the use of flexible printed circuit board (30) helps constitute a liquid crystal display device 100 as taught by Aoki et al (col. 6, lines 7-10).

Regarding claim 18, while Toba teaches the LCD driver (25) as shown in Fig. 7,

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Toba does not teach the driver is formed on the connector.

Aoki et al (USPN 7184010) on the other hand teaches as shown in Fig. 4 a flexible printed circuit board (30) is connected to a side of the liquid crystal display panel (1) such that a second driving circuit 5B is mounted on the flexible printed circuit board (30) (col. 6, lines 7-12).

Thus, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Toba's driver (25) shown in Fig. 7 with Aoki's arrangement of flexible printed circuit board (30), which is under driving circuit (5B) as configured in Fig. 4, because the use of flexible printed circuit board (30) helps constitute a liquid crystal display device 100 as taught by Aoki et al (col. 6, lines 7-10).

7. Claims 5 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Toba (USPN 6907276) in view of in view of Aoki et al. (USPN 7184010) and further in view of Sekura et al. (USPN 6198383).

Regarding claims 5 and 12, while Toba as modified by Aoki teaches LCD driver (25) as shown in Fig. 7,

Toba does not teach the driver is an ASIC.

Sekura et al. (USPN 6198383) on the other hand teaches as shown in Fig. 2 an LCD display 3 with an ASIC LCD driver (11) (col. 4, lines 11-13).

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Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Toba's LCD driver (25) shown in Fig. 7 (as modified by Aoki et al) to adapt Sekura's ASIC LCD driver (11) shown in Fig. 2, because the use of ASIC LCD driver (11) is preferable in driving the display (3) to display relevant information in display area (31-35) of a compliance device as taught by Sekura col. 3, lines 55-56, col. 4, lines 9-15).

8. Claims 6-7 and 13-14 are and are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Toba (USPN 6907276) in view of Aoki et al. (USPN 7184010) and further in view of Jacobsen et al. (USPN 6073034).

Regarding claims 6 and 13, While Toba teaches both the main display unit (5) and the external display unit (11) as being liquid crystal near displays (col. 6, lines 60-65, Fig. 7 (5, 11)),

Toba does not specifically at least one of the primary and secondary display panels comprises an amorphous silicon TFT-LCD panel.

However, it is known as mentioned by Jacobsen et al. (USPN 6073034) that flat panel displays utilizing LCD with TFT formation involves the use of amorphous silicon (col. 1, lines 31-36, col. 1, lines 45-47).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Toba's liquid crystal displays (5, 11) shown in Fig. 7 (as modified by Aoki et al) with Jacobsen's known TFT formation involving amorphous silicon, because the

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use of TFT formation involving amorphous silicon helps function flat panel displays employing LCD as taught by Jacobsen (col. 1, lines 31-36, col. 1, lines 45-47).

Regarding claims 7 and 14, while Toba teaches both the main display unit (5) and the external display unit (11) as being liquid crystal near display (col. 6, lines 60-65, Fig. 7 (5, 11)),

Toba does not teach at least one of the primary and secondary display panels comprises a low temperature polysilicon TFT-LCD panel.

However, it is known as mentioned by Jacobsen et al. (USPN 6073034) that flat panel displays utilizing LCD with TFT formation involves the use of polycrystalline silicon, which restricts circuit processing to low temperature (col. 1, lines 31-36, col. 1, lines 45-47, col. 1 lines 66-67, col. 2, lines 1-3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Toba's liquid crystal displays (5, 11) shown in Fig. 7 (as modified by Aoki et al) with Jacobsen's known TFT formation involving polycrystalline silicon, because the use of TFT formation involving polycrystalline silicon helps function flat panel displays employing LCD as taught by Jacobsen (col. 1, lines 31-36, col. 1, lines 45-47).

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9. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Toba (USPN 6907276) in view of Sekura et al. (USPN 6198383).

Regarding claim 19, while Toba teaches LCD driver (25) as shown in Fig. 7,

Toba does not teach the driver is an ASIC.

Sekura et al. (USPN 6198383) on the other hand teaches as shown in Fig. 2 an LCD display 3 with an ASIC LCD driver (11) (col. 4, lines 11-13).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Toba's LCD driver (25) shown in Fig. 7 to adapt Sekura's ASIC LCD driver (11) shown in Fig. 2, because the use of ASIC LCD driver (11) is preferable in driving the display (3) to display relevant information in display area (31-35) of a compliance device as taught by Sekura col. 3, lines 55-56, col. 4, lines 9-15).

10. Claims 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Toba (USPN 6907276) and Jacobsen et al. (USPN 6073034).

Regarding claim 20, While Toba teaches both the main display unit (5) and the external display unit (11) as being liquid crystal near displays (col. 6, lines 60-65, Fig. 7 (5, 11)),

Toba does not specifically at least one of the primary and secondary display panels comprises an amorphous silicon TFT-LCD panel.

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However, it is known as mentioned by Jacobsen et al. (USPN 6073034) that flat panel displays utilizing LCD with TFT formation involves the use of amorphous silicon (col. 1, lines 31-36, col. 1, lines 45-47).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Toba's liquid crystal displays (5, 11) shown in Fig. 7 with Jacobsen's known TFT formation involving amorphous silicon, because the use of TFT formation involving amorphous silicon helps function flat panel displays employing LCD as taught by Jacobsen (col. 1, lines 31-36, col. 1, lines 45-47).

Regarding claim 21, while Toba teaches both the main display unit (5) and the external display unit (11) as being liquid crystal near display (col. 6, lines 60-65, Fig. 7 (5, 11)),

Toba does not teach at least one of the primary and secondary display panels comprises a low temperature polysilicon TFT-LCD panel.

However, it is known as mentioned by Jacobsen et al. (USPN 6073034) that flat panel displays utilizing LCD with TFT formation involves the use of polycrystalline silicon, which restricts circuit processing to low temperature (col. 1, lines 31-36, col. 1, lines 45-47, col. 1 lines 66-67, col. 2, lines 1-3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Toba's liquid crystal displays (5, 11) shown in Fig. 7 with Jacobsen's known TFT formation involving polycrystalline silicon, because the use of TFT formation involving polycrystalline silicon helps function flat panel displays employing LCD as taught by Jacobsen (col. 1, lines 31-36, col. 1, lines 45-47).

(10) Response to Argument

Independent Claim 15

Applicant argues that a claim limitation, “the connector is independent of any switches” should not be rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph since the specification teaches “The connector can be substantially flexible, such as a FPCB (flexible circuit board) 362”. Applicant further argues that FPCB (flexible circuit board) 362 described in the specification by itself inherently does not have any switches within the flexible printed circuit board, and hence the flexible printed circuit board is independent of any switches as shown in the embodiment of Fig. 4. The examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant’s argument.

The specification does not disclose “the connector is independent of any switches”. Unlike applicant’s argument, just because the specification states the connector as being a flexible circuit board, it does not mean that the specification reasonably discloses the connector as being independent of switches. In addition, the inherency argues by the applicant is not persuasive because any inherency (if any) explicitly or implicitly should have been disclosed in the specification as filed originally.

Paragraph [0022] of the specification states:

[0022] Moreover, a driver, such as an ASIC (Application Specific Integrated Circuit) chip and peripheral IC components, can be connected to the panels through a COF (chip on flex) packaging method. The feature of the first embodiment of the present invention is to provide one ASIC chip 364 shared between the primary-display panel module 300M and the secondary-

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display panel module 300S. Thus, the ASIC chip 364 and the peripheral IC components are formed in relation to a connector that electrically connects the primary and secondary panels, therefore facilitating coupling the ASIC to the first and second display panels. *The connector can be substantially flexible, such as a FPCB (flexible printed circuit board) 362.* The two ends of the FPCB 362 are connected to the glass substrates of the first LCD panel 340 and the second LCD panel 350, respectively. The ASIC (Application Specific Integrated Circuit) is an IC product created in accordance with user-defined circuit design, which integrates multiple traditional-chip circuits on a chip to substantially reduce product defect rates. Currently, various kinds of ASIC chips have been developed, including an image/drafting chip, an LCD panel control chip, and an LCD display control chip.

Clearly, from the paragraph [002] recited above, there is nothing that teaches the connector as being independent of any switches. On the contrary, the FPCB 362 is cited as one of flexible connectors, and the use of switches is not excluded.

Hence, the rejection of claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph is maintained.

Applicant argues that the cited reference, Toba (USPN 6907276) does not teach a claim limitation “a connector electrically connecting the primary module and secondary module”. The examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant’s argument.

Toba teaches as shown in Fig. 7 the main display unit (5) is connected with an LCD driver (25) via a switch (27) and the external display unit (11) is connected with the LCD driver (25) via a switch (28)(Fig. 7 (5, 11, 25, 27, 28), col. 15, lines 24-29). Clearly as shown in Fig. 7, the switches (27, 28) are connected to the two displays (5, 11) as part of interconnections of all elements in the Figure. Hence the switches (27, 28) and the displays (5, 11) as configured in Fig.

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7 would read over the claim limitation “a connector electrically connecting the primary module and secondary module”.

Applicant further argues that Toba’s switches 27, 28 selectively directs driver signals alternately to the two displays 5, 11, and the switches 27, 28 are therefore for isolation between the two display channels and hence the two displays can not be electrically connected to each other. The examiner disagrees with the applicant’s argument.

As shown in Toba's Fig. 7, the switches 27, 28 are connected with every elements in the figure including the displays (5, 11), and hence the switches 27, 28 are connected with both the main display unit 5 and the external display unit 11 and can be considered as a connector. It is noted that the claim language is interpreted in the broadest and reasonable manner.

Independent claims 1 and 8

Applicant argues that that the cited reference, Toba (USPN 6907276) and Aoki et al. (USPN 7184010) alone or in combination do not teach “a connector electrically connecting the primary display module and secondary display module, where in the connector is a flexible circuit board”. The examiner respectively disagrees with the applicant’s argument.

Toba teaches as shown in Fig. 7 the main display unit (5) is connected with an LCD driver (25) via a switch (27) and the external display unit (11) is connected with the LCD driver (25) via a switch (28)(Fig. 7 (5, 11, 25, 27, 28), col. 15, lines 24-29). Clearly as shown in Fig. 7, the switches (27, 28) are connected to the two displays (5, 11) as part of interconnections of all elements in the Figure. As shown in Toba's Fig. 7, the switches 27, 28 are connected with every

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elements in the figure including the displays (5, 11), and hence the switches 27, 28 are connected with both the main display unit 5 and the external display unit 11 and can be considered as a connector. It is noted that the claim language is interpreted in the broadest and reasonable manner. Hence the switches (27, 28) and the displays (5, 11) as configured in Fig. 7 would read over the claim limitation “a connector electrically connecting the primary module and secondary module”.

Toba does not teach, “the connector is a flexible printed circuit board”.

Aoki et al (USPN 7184010) on the other hand teaches as shown in Fig. 4 a flexible printed circuit board (30) is connected to a side of the liquid crystal display panel (1)(col. 6, lines 7-12).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Toba’s switches (27, 28) shown in Fig. 7 with Aoki’s flexible printed circuit board (30) as configured in Fig. 4, because the use of flexible printed circuit board (30) helps constitute a liquid crystal display device 100 as taught by Aoki et al (col. 6, lines 7-10).

Applicant further argues that “Aoki does not teach the use of a flexible printed circuit board to electrically connect the primary display module and a secondary display module, and Aoki merely discloses that a flexible printed circuit board may be connected to a side of liquid crystal panel but not electrically interconnecting two displays”. The examiner disagrees with the applicant’s argument.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on

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combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Dependent claims 5 and 12

With regard to dependent claims 5 and 12, applicant repeats the argument with respect to independent claims 1 and 8 on which claims 5 and 12 depend respectively. The examiner likewise disagrees with the applicant's argument as elaborated earlier.

In addition applicant argues that there is apparent reason to combine the cited references Toba (USPN 6907276), Aoki et al. (USPN 7184010) and Sekura et al. (USPN 6198383). The examiner disagrees with the applicant's argument.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness may be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988), *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992), and *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007). In this case:

Toba does not teach, "the connector is a flexible printed circuit board".

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Aoki et al (USPN 7184010) on the other hand teaches as shown in Fig. 4 a flexible printed circuit board (30) is connected to a side of the liquid crystal display panel (1)(col. 6, lines 7-12).

Thus, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Toba's switches (27, 28) shown in Fig. 7 with Aoki's flexible printed circuit board (30) as configured in Fig. 4, because the use of flexible printed circuit board (30) helps constitute a liquid crystal display device 100 as taught by Aoki et al (col. 6, lines 7-10).

Regarding claims 5 and 12, While Toba as modified by Aoki teaches LCD driver (25) as shown in Fig. 7,

Toba does not teach the driver is an ASIC.

Sekura et al. (USPN 6198383) on the other hand teaches as shown in Fig. 2 an LCD display 3 with an ASIC LCD driver (11) (col. 4, lines 11-13).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Toba's LCD driver (25) shown in Fig. 7 (as modified by Aoki et al) to adapt Sekura's ASIC LCD driver (11) shown in Fig. 2, because the use of ASIC LCD driver (11) is preferable in driving the display (3) to display relevant information in display area (31-35) of a compliance device as taught by Sekura col. 3, lines 55-56, col. 4, lines 9-15).

Dependent claims 6-7 and 13-14

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With regard to dependent claims 6-7 and 13-14, applicant repeats the argument with respect to independent claims 1 and 8 on which claims 6-7 and 13-14 depend respectively. The examiner likewise disagrees with the applicant's argument as elaborated earlier.

Dependent claim 19

With regard to dependent claim 19, applicant repeats the argument with respect to independent claim 15 on which claim 19 depend. The examiner likewise disagrees with the applicant's argument as elaborated earlier.

Dependent claim 20-21

With regard to dependent claim 20-21, applicant repeats the argument with respect to independent claim 15 on which claim 20-21 depend. The examiner likewise disagrees with the applicant's argument as elaborated earlier.

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

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Respectfully submitted,

Abbas Abdulsalam, /Abbas I Abdulsalam/

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Conferees:

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